

## NEGRO RELEASED WITH LIGHT FINE

Carroll Found Not Guilty  
of Threatening  
Virginians.

## OFFICERS' WORD IS DISREGARDED

Trial Regarded as Farce—May  
Resign Their Commissions.  
Many Witnesses Saw Black  
Soldier Draw Pistol—Is  
Fined for Crossing  
Lines.

As a fitting denouement of the en-  
tire proceedings in the case of Thomas  
Carroll, the negro soldier, who threat-  
ened Virginia officers at the Gettysburg  
Camp of Instruction, the offender was  
found not guilty of drawing his re-  
volver, although he was seen to do so  
by fully a score of officers and men,  
including a United States Army ser-  
geant, although his own colored non-  
commissioned commander admitted  
that the pistol was drawn when Car-  
roll arrived in his camp, and although  
Carroll himself told the regular army  
officer who took him from the First  
Virginia guard house that he had  
taken the weapon from his holster. He  
was, however, found guilty of hav-  
ing crossed a sentinel's post and was  
fined \$10.

The finding of the summary court-  
martial was announced yesterday at  
Gettysburg by General W. W. Wether-  
spoon, brigadier-general commanding  
the camp of instruction. It is presumed  
that by this time Carroll has paid his  
fine and been released from the mere-  
ly technical arrest which has prevailed  
since the morning of July 5.

Commissioners Worthless.  
Talk of resignations from commands  
has been general among the Virginia  
officers since the summary court was  
ordered to be proceeded with over the  
protest of Governor Mann. This feel-  
ing was intensified last night among  
those to whom the judgment of the  
court became known. The stand is  
taken that the signed statements of  
Virginia officers and that the commissions  
have been shown to be worthless.

Governor Mann fully shares in the  
feeling of indignation manifested by  
the soldiers. He deprecates, however,  
the talk of resignations. He will, so  
far as he can exert influence, do his  
best to enforce any command, so that no  
such occasion ever arises in the future  
by the expedient of not permitting the  
Virginia troops to participate in a  
black soldier, where there is a single  
white soldier. He contends, how-  
ever, that the negro soldier, who  
never mix, and white and colored  
troops should under no circumstances  
be together in camps. Such a condition  
is likely, in the Executive's mind, to  
precipitate trouble at any moment.

Max Caffery's Test.  
In addition to looking out for the  
future, it is not improbable that the  
Governor may lodge a formal complaint  
with the War Department against the  
attitude of General Wetherspoon.  
The matter to a minor order referring the  
jurisdiction as to punishment, and  
against the confirmation by the depart-  
ment of the trial by summary tribunal.  
The statement wired yesterday from  
Gettysburg is to the effect that Carroll  
was found not guilty of having drawn  
a revolver on a Virginia officer, and  
of having threatened Virginia officers,  
and of the afternoon of July 4. Many of  
the officers of the First Virginia, who had  
just returned from the day's exercises  
at the time of the occurrence, saw the  
action of Carroll, and saw him draw  
the call to halt, and saw him draw  
his revolver and point it directly, first at  
Corporal J. E. Truehart, of Company  
A, Richmond, and then at Lieutenant E.  
Hardy, of Company B, also of Rich-  
mond, the two officers of the guard.

Regular Army Officer.  
Among the eye-witnesses was Ser-  
geant Morgan, of the United States  
Army, who is on duty with the Vir-  
ginia militia. First Sergeant Marcus  
Keadle, the negro commander of the  
detachment from the War College,  
admitted that when Carroll, followed  
by the Virginians, reached the camp  
he had the revolver in his hand.

When a little later, a provost guard  
was sent from division headquarters to  
guard the Carroll from the First Virginia  
guard house and guard house of the  
Twenty-ninth Infantry. A negro pris-  
oner told the provost officer that he  
had drawn his pistol on the officers.  
This statement was made in the pres-  
ence of Major Stanley W. Martin, of  
Lyndhurst.

Lieutenant S. R. Gleaves, command-  
ant of cadets at the Virginia Military  
Institute, was detailed by Provost  
Marshal Boughton to conduct the pre-  
liminary investigation. Lieutenant  
Gleaves took the evidence of the wit-  
nesses, and the statements of the Vir-  
ginia officers and men are in the hands  
of the army officers.

Knowing the facts in the case, in  
most instances because they were wit-  
nesses, the protest and petition pre-  
sented to Governor Mann while in  
camp was signed by practically every  
officer of the regiment. This paper  
asked the executive to request that a  
general court-martial, a tribunal vested  
with power to inflict adequate pun-  
ishment, should handle the matter, in-  
stead of the petty court, which had  
been ordered by General Wetherspoon.

Acting on this petition, the Govern-  
ment sent a communication to General  
Wetherspoon asking him to let the  
matter take the course toward a gen-  
eral court, which meant that the War  
Department would first review the  
case. The commanding officer, while  
not at all liking the court-martial  
action, stopped the court-martial, which  
had already been begun, and referred  
the papers to Washington.

It is presumed that inasmuch as the  
negro had already been arraigned, and  
as it was supposed that General Wether-  
spoon, being on the ground, was  
conversant with the circumstances,  
the department desired to interfere.  
Was With Prisoner.  
From the first General Wetherspoon  
indicated that his sympathies were  
with the negro, and he had no regret  
having to punish him. This was  
(Continued on Second Page)

## HARMON'S DEFEAT IS PUZZLING G. O. P.

How to Kill Him as Presi-  
dential Possibility  
a Problem.

## LEADERS WORRY OVER OUTLOOK

If Election Were Held Within  
Month Democrats Would  
Sweep Ohio—Longworth  
Looms Up as Candidate  
for Sake of Roosevelt's  
Influence.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Beverly, Mass., July 16.—All the re-  
ports reaching President Taft from  
Ohio are to the effect that if the elec-  
tion were held there at any time with-  
in the next month Judson Harmon  
would sweep the State.

Consequently, the rescue of Ohio is  
the problem of supreme importance  
that now confronts the Republican  
party. Harmon must be killed off as a  
presidential possibility, according to  
the Republican leaders.

As a sidelight on this problem, it  
may be noted that if Harmon is to win  
in Ohio, the Republican leaders hope  
a Democrat will also be elected in  
New York, on the principle that the  
more possible the Democrats have  
the greater will be the chances for a  
fine old Democratic row two years  
hence, with heart burnings and bick-  
erings and suiting warriors, whoever  
carries off the big prize at the na-  
tional convention.

Harmon's earnest effort is to be made,  
however, to elect Republicans in both  
States, and by the same token it is  
hoped that neither of them will be  
big enough to overshadow Mr. Taft  
when he comes along for a renomina-  
tion.

Ohio the Problem.  
To save Ohio, however, is now the  
problem. Republicans are now speed-  
ing here for a grand pow-wow to-  
morrow of the big Republican leaders  
of the Buckeye State. It is officially  
taken that the signed statements of  
Virginia officers and that the commissions  
have been shown to be worthless.

Walter Brown, Carmel Thompson, Ar-  
thur Voorhes and Myron Herrick are  
on the way. It is even admitted that  
George Cox, "Boss of Cincinnati," an  
old foe of Taft, is with a easy call  
and may be summoned to participate  
in the conference if it be found that  
his assistance in saving the State will  
be absolutely indispensable.

The Ohio condition has stirred up  
the leaders. Ohio is the President's  
own State, yet here is a Democrat  
who has carried the State, not only  
announcing himself a candidate for re-  
election, but giving notice that if he  
wins he will demand the right to con-  
test with Taft for the presidency two  
years hence.

Harmon and his platform must be  
matched with a candidate and a plat-  
form which can recapture the State  
and kill off this menace. As to the  
platform, Dick and Ellis brought  
along a warren of planks yesterday  
day, and the President looked over  
them. To-day Dick and Ellis contin-  
ued the work of sawing and planing  
rough political timber and shaping it  
up for the party, and at the confer-  
ence tomorrow complete platform  
will be presented to the President for  
his O. K.

Will Indorse Taft.  
The platform will indorse the Taft  
administration, commend the tariff  
and make it clear that there are  
still things to be done to the tariff  
which cannot be done in a thorough  
and scientific manner without the of-  
fices of the tariff commission, which  
the Republican party has provided.

The platform will then enumerate the  
objections which was put through at  
the last session of Congress by the  
President.

The convention will assemble at Cin-  
cinnati July 28, yet at this writing  
none of the leaders due here to-mor-  
row has any idea as to who will be  
nominated.

There is special significance in the  
fact that a man who has the con-  
fidence of the President yesterday hur-  
ried off to Oyster Bay. He will get  
back to Burgess Point, if possible, to  
attend the conference to-morrow. This  
looks suspiciously like a movement  
for Longworth, with a side issue, per-  
haps, of Roosevelt influence, in view  
of the Garfield movement, which is  
being vigorously pushed by Garfield  
and his friends. Roosevelt is about  
the only man who could force Garfield  
to get out, and a most plausible  
means for insuring that would be  
through the nomination of Roose-  
velt's son-in-law.

Will Agree on Candidate.  
That a candidate for Governor will  
be agreed upon at to-morrow's con-  
ference is practically assured.

What these leaders are hoping for  
is a compromise whereby the Presi-  
dent and Colonel Roosevelt will be  
fighting together for the same  
gubernatorial candidates in Ohio and  
New York.

To-day President Baker, of the  
Conservation Congress, which will  
meet in St. Paul early in September,  
has sent an invitation to President  
Taft to speak. He was informed  
that the President had no plans to  
go West in September. In other  
words, the President is not in-  
clined to take any part in the con-  
gress, and he undoubtedly de-  
velops factional bickering, and  
pursue his policy of neutrality, press-  
ing his own conservation policy, and  
leave the issue to the people.

PEACHES DUMPED INTO RIVER  
Thirty Carloads Destroyed Because Crop  
Is Not Moved.

Fort Valley, Ga., July 16.—Thirty  
carloads of Elberta peaches were  
dumped into the Flint River, eight miles  
from here, to-day as a result of the  
failure to move the crop quickly.  
Eighty thousand crates are awaiting  
carriage. It is feared they will be a  
dead loss.

Already growers here have lost \$100-  
000 because of the lack of local cars.  
The situation is said to be the worst  
in the history of the industry in this  
section.

## STILL RAY OF HOPE IN LABOR TROUBLE

Trainmen Reopen Nego-  
tiations With Pennsyl-  
vania Road Officials.

## QUARREL MAY BE PATCHED UP

Believed That There Has Been  
Misunderstanding, and at To-  
morrow's Meeting Differ-  
ences May Be Cleared  
Away—Company Prepar-  
ing for Great Strike.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 16.—After a  
two days' suspension of negotiations  
between the contending parties, during  
which threats of strike have come from  
one side and extensive strike prepara-  
tions have been made on the other, the  
announcement was made this afternoon  
that the representatives of the con-  
ductors and trainmen will meet Gen-  
eral Manager Myers, of the Pennsyl-  
vania Railroad, Monday at 11 o'clock.  
An official connection with the nego-  
tiations was given by President  
W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Rail-  
road Trainmen.

"A telephone message was received  
last night," he said, "from one whom I  
am not at liberty to name, but who has  
more possibilities than either side of  
the controversy; you may call him  
merely a private citizen. He said he  
was convinced that there had been a  
misunderstanding, which might be  
cleared up by another conference."

"Company Will Consent."  
"I replied that I could not see how a  
misunderstanding was possible, but  
that I was willing to risk another  
meeting if there was any hope that  
such was the case, provided the com-  
pany was willing. I was informed by  
this same person that the company  
would consent to meet us again if re-  
quested."

"I was still wondering how there  
could possibly have been a misunder-  
standing," continued Mr. Lee, "when  
Mr. Sheppard, vice-president of the  
Brotherhood of Trainmen, and Mr. Sin-  
clair, president of the Trainmen's Brother-  
hood, arrived this morning from  
Pittsburg and said that the com-  
pany had offered the Western men  
substantially the conditions that we  
were fighting for. This caused me to  
place some credence in the theory  
that there had been a misunderstanding.  
For I cannot believe that the com-  
pany would offer an acceptable propo-  
sition in the West and not on Eastern  
lines. Therefore, we asked Mr. Myers  
for another conference, and he set  
the hour for 11 o'clock on Monday."

Representatives of the company to-  
night declared that they would have  
nothing new to offer at this meeting  
and could not readjust their position  
if they would, in view of the fact  
that the board of directors had  
gone so far as to call a special meet-  
ing and ratify their stand. Vice-  
President Sheppard and Sin-  
clair, however, where they left  
tonight for Pittsburg, where they  
have another conference with Gen-  
eral Manager Peck, of the Pennsylvania  
lines. West. It is felt that their  
presence had a quieting effect on  
the strike talk that has been indulged  
in during the past few days.

Preparing for Strike.  
In spite of the fact that the situa-  
tion has taken on a more hopeful  
aspect, the company is making extensive  
preparations for a possible strike. In  
the West, Philadelphia yards freight  
cars are being fitted up as temporary  
quarters for the men who will be re-  
cruited, in the event of a strike, from  
the company's many shops in and  
about the city. The special police force  
of 1,000 men on the lines between  
here and Pittsburg has been increased  
to 2,000, and if necessary to 5,000. The  
sheriffs of nearly all the counties in  
the State through which the company's  
lines extend have been notified of the  
order and warned to be prepared.

When President Garretson, of the  
Order of Railroad Conductors, was in-  
formed of these preparations, he ex-  
pressed no surprise.

"I think the company would show  
a wonderful lack of foresight if it did  
not," was his only comment.  
President Lee of the Trainmen's Or-  
der, when asked how the men could  
consistently call a strike if the com-  
pany offered to apply the conditions  
and rates now operative on other East-  
ern roads, said: "We believe in stand-  
ing up, not downward. We will  
not consent to a standardization that  
cuts down a single man's pay."

No Change in Situation.  
Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—There was  
to-night practically no external evi-  
dence in Pittsburg of any likelihood  
of a strike on the Pennsylvania lines run-  
ning East and West. The leaders of  
the committee here, representing the  
10,000 conductors, trainmen and en-  
gineers on the Western lines, were  
still firmly opposed to a strike, and  
the slightest alarm over the situa-  
tion. Chairman C. R. Carlton, of  
the trainmen's committee, reiterated  
that the situation in the West is  
still unchanged, and week's confer-  
ence with General Manager G. L.  
Peck.

The reports of the local conferences  
have been so optimistic and conserva-  
tive, yet vague, that the public has  
apparently become a little exorci-  
tated over strike possibilities. The Penn-  
sylvania Railroad is, however, pre-  
paring for any contingency next week.  
All the men employed at the Verona  
shops, on the Company's division of  
the railroad, have been asked to serve  
as guards of the company's property  
in that vicinity, and they will be or-  
ganized into squads. Workmen are  
placing bunks in cars at the shops,  
and to rush work through are  
working overtime. The shops will  
be arranged for the housing of the  
men in case a strike materializes. Car-  
penters of the maintenance of way  
departments are at work arranging  
for the housing of strike-breakers.

The suburban street railways are  
planning to take care of a big pas-  
senger traffic in case a strike comes.

Low Round Trip Rates.  
To Pacific Coast via Washington, Sun-  
set Route, without change. Berth, \$9.  
250 East Main Street.

## TRIP ON MONORAIL ENDS IN DISASTER

Car Collapses While  
Speeding Around  
Curve.

## PASSENGERS ARE BADLY INJURED

Men and Women, Unconscious  
on Floor of Shattered Car, Are  
Trampled Upon in Mad  
Flight for Safety—On  
First Scheduled  
Trip.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, July 16.—The first sched-  
uled trip of the new monorail car ply-  
ing between Bartow-on-the-Sound and  
City Island came to a disastrous end  
this afternoon. Twenty or more pas-  
sengers were injured, some seriously,  
when the superstructure at the top  
and bottom, which forms a track for  
the car, gave way on a sharp curve  
near Glover's Rock, midway between  
Bartow and City Island.

The car was scizzing along at the  
rate of forty-five miles, and was ap-  
parently working smoothly as it ap-  
proached Glover's Rock. Suddenly  
there was a terrible jolt, then a sound  
of tearing and splintering overhead.

The car stopped, toppled for an in-  
stant, and then fell over on its side.  
The forty-seven passengers were flung  
among the debris at the bottom of  
the car, and some of them were pin-  
ioned in the car-shaped ends of the  
long, thin monorail.

There were more than ten women in  
the car at the time of the accident.  
That some of them were not killed  
in the crashing car was a thing of  
a miracle. The marvelous escape  
from death of the passengers is bet-  
ter understood when it is explained  
that the heavy seats on either side of  
the car were wrenched loose and  
threwed around among the passengers  
like flails.

Showers of Broken Glass.  
Showers of broken glass from the  
windows bombarded the helpless men  
and women and inflicted terrible flesh  
wounds.

Men and women, bruised and bleed-  
ing and utterly bewildered, uttered  
shrieks of anguish and sought to  
trample their way out into the open.  
The passengers had been laughing and  
joking a few minutes before at the  
prospect of real rapid transit between  
their homes and the Pelham Station  
of the New Haven Railroad in place  
of the antiquated horse car line, which  
had been in operation up to to-day. A  
dozen men and women lay unconscious  
on the floor, and other passengers  
assumed them under feet and made a  
dash for the opening.

Howard H. Tunis, the inventor of  
the monorail, and the chief engineer  
of the company which manufactures  
the car, and D. R. Brown, an electric-  
ian of Ithaca, were in charge of the  
car, and rushed up scratches they  
were uninjured, and the soon suc-  
ceeded in quieting most of the pas-  
sengers.

In the meantime, several passengers  
who had witnessed the accident from  
Peck's Hotel, a shore resort 100 yards  
away, had rushed up to offer them  
their assistance in calming the pas-  
sengers and succoring the wounded.

The hotel was turned into an im-  
promptu hospital. Telephone calls  
had been hurriedly sent out for am-  
bulances, and Dr. Campbell, from Ford-  
ham Hospital, and an ambulance from  
Westchester soon arrived. The phy-  
sicians finally announced that none of  
the passengers had been killed and  
only three or four were in a serious  
condition.

Just how many were seriously in-  
jured could not be learned, because  
many of the wounded had been taken  
away by friends in conveyances which  
came from nearby stables and from  
City Island.

It was believed that the super-  
structure was not strong enough to  
stand the pressure put upon it when  
the car flew around the curve.

Test Trip Successful.  
A test trip was made Friday after-  
noon, in which everything went  
smoothly, and the five miles from City  
Island was covered in seven minutes.  
For this reason, although the inven-  
tion had failed to start on its first  
test trip July 7 last, everybody was  
assured of the safety of the device.  
Accordingly, campers from Orchard  
Beach and residents of City Island  
were anxious to have the first ride  
over the new system. The car was  
crowded.

The value of the monorail as a  
system is not impaired by the ac-  
cident. The fact that a car can main-  
tain a high speed with little friction  
on a single track has been determined  
to the satisfaction of the engineers  
of the world over. The principle is not  
a defiance of gravity, simply a plan  
of working in accordance with grav-  
ity.

The American Monorail Company  
built and operated the tracks upon  
which the accident occurred.  
Among the prominent financiers in-  
terested in the project are:  
C. C. Cuyler, of Cuyler, Morgan &  
Co.; Robert H. McCarter, Attorney-  
General of New Jersey; Congressman  
Samuel McMillan, August Belmont and  
some of the officers of the Inter-  
borough.

WILL OF LATE CHIEF JUSTICE

Property to Be Held in Trust During  
Life of His Children.  
Chicago, Ill., July 16.—The will of  
the late Chief Justice Melville W. Full-  
er, of the United States Supreme Court,  
directs that the property be held in  
trust until the death of the last of  
his children, the net revenues being  
paid them or their heirs as the trust-  
ees shall see fit.

His decision to leave with Congress-  
man Campbell for Arkansas City was  
reached after dinner, and when he  
was at \$300,000.

## Head of Greater College



DR. STUART MCGUIRE.

## SPEAKER CANNON HAS A COLLAPSE

He Is Stricken While Delivering  
Address at Kansas  
Chautauqua.

## FRIENDS ARE ALARMED

Recovers Sufficiently to Apolo-  
gize to Audience for His  
Illness.

Winfield, Kan., July 16.—Accompa-  
nyed by Congressman Philip Campbell,  
and asserting he was "not a bit sick,"  
Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, of the House  
of Representatives, who collapsed  
while delivering an address before the  
Winfield Chautauqua this afternoon,  
left here to-night for Arkansas City,  
where Mr. Campbell was scheduled to  
speak to-night.

The speaker had recovered from his  
collapse and insisted upon making the  
trip.

Speaker Cannon collapsed after  
speaking for an hour and three-quar-  
ters. Prompt aid prevented him from  
fainting, but he was unable to continue  
his speech, and with the greatest diffi-  
culty he begged the audience to excuse  
him. The intense heat affected him  
and brought on the sudden sinking  
spell. Ice water and fresh air partially  
revived him. Then he was led away by  
his friends and taken to the home of  
J. T. Rafferty, where he was a guest.

His secretary said shortly afterwards  
that the attack was not serious.

Affected by Heat.  
During the greater part of his speech  
Mr. Cannon was noticeably affected by  
the heat. His voice became weak. He  
backed up against a table on the plat-  
form, and half-seated, he continued to  
talk. His face assumed an unnatural  
white pallor. He reached back and  
took the ice from a pitcher and placed  
it on his head. His head dropped to  
his chest.

"I cannot talk longer," he almost  
gasped. "There are many more things  
I should like to have said, but I can-  
not. I am overcome with the heat."

Friends rushed forward with a  
chair, and an electric fan was turned  
on him, and ice water was procured,  
and the platform was cleared by bel-  
lowed. The audience remained in-  
tensely quiet. Finally "Uncle Joe,"  
arose, with a friend on either side, and  
said:

"I am sorry, I cannot continue, but  
I have been through these years of  
hard work and worry, and this intense  
heat has been more than I can stand.  
I thank you."

And the Speaker sank back.  
A temperature of 105 degrees pre-  
valled here to-day.

After a short rest upon the plat-  
form, the Speaker, attended by Con-  
gressman Campbell, Mr. Rafferty and  
others, entered an automobile and was  
carried quickly to the home of Mr.  
Rafferty. He remained here but a  
short time, and declared that he felt  
almost as well as ever. He went out  
for a short ride in Mr. Rafferty's  
automobile.

When he returned to the house he  
was warmly greeted by a large num-  
ber of people, who had called to ex-  
press their sympathy. The Speaker  
had a pleasant word and cheerful  
greeting. He was apparently willing  
to continue the reception until all  
of Winfield had greeted him, but the  
attendance, but Mr. Cannon apparently  
considered their presence a joke, and  
asserted that he was in no need of  
their administration.

He decided to leave with Congress-  
man Campbell for Arkansas City was  
reached after dinner, and when he  
was at \$300,000.

## STERNER METHODS FAVORED BY TAFT

His Patience With Nicaraguan  
Outrages Is Ex-  
hausted.

## INTERFERENCE PLANNED

He Confers With Secretary  
Knox and Latter Instructs  
State Department to Act.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, D. C., July 16.—Presi-  
dent Taft is growing restless under  
continued reports of the ill treatment  
of American citizens in Nicaragua, and  
is moving for the adoption of sterner  
methods with the Central American  
Republic.

The appeals made to him by rela-  
tives of William Pittman, the Boston  
man held in prison in Managua by  
Madriz and half-starved to a con-  
ference by the President with Sec-  
retary Knox over the telephone at the  
latter's home at Valley Forge, Pa.,  
with orders to-day from the Secretary  
to the State Department to take steps  
to relieve Pittman.

The department telegraphed also to  
Nicaraguan government, and to a con-  
ference by the President with Sec-  
retary Knox over the telephone at the  
latter's home at Valley Forge, Pa.,  
with orders to-day from the Secretary  
to the State Department to take steps  
to relieve Pittman.

There is a report that the State  
Department is preparing to issue a  
statement to the world justifying its  
policy of interference in Nicaragua un-  
less conditions there are speedily be-  
lieved. Among these reasons are:

The gunboat Venus was released  
after being held up at New Orleans  
on false statements by the Madriz  
government. The bombardment of  
Primo Apulia, an unfortified town, in-  
jured American interests and menaced  
the lives of American citizens. This  
government was flouted when Pittman  
was ill-treated by the Madriz gov-  
ernment despite the pledges of Madriz.

Dr. Lawrence Burghelm, an Ameri-  
can citizen, has been detained with-  
out cause and held as a prisoner of  
war, and Americans in Western Nica-  
ragua have been threatened with  
death.

Madriz has been a trouble-maker in  
stirring up anti-American feeling in  
Central and South America.

Word received at the State Depart-  
ment to-day from Managua indicates  
that the Madriz faction is preventing  
Nicaraguans from leaving the west-  
ern portion of the country, and en-  
forcing measures suppressing sym-  
pathetic movements with the Estrada  
faction.

Restrictive Measures.  
Decrees have been issued by Leonel  
Montenegro, military governor, provid-  
ing that ill-conditioned Nicaraguans  
should not continue to disturb the so-  
cial order without regard to law. Peo-  
ple are restricted from leaving the city  
without passports and cannot leave at  
night unless written permission is  
given by the authorities. Friendly  
gatherings in private houses and pub-  
lic establishments are prohibited after  
a o'clock without permission, under  
penalty of a fine of from \$5 to 200  
pesos.

That the German government was  
singled out for criticism for having re-  
cognized the Madriz government of Nica-  
ragua in direct opposition to the po-  
sition of the United States is regarded  
as somewhat peculiar, in view of a  
statement issued to the effect that  
the Austrian, Danish, French, Norwe-  
gian, Belgian, Swiss, Chilean and Ar-  
gentine governments recognized Madriz.

(Continued on Second Page)

## FEW CHANGES ARE MADE IN FACULTY

University College of  
Medicine Rearranges  
Some Chairs.

## M'GUIRE STAYS AS PRESIDENT

All Members Recently Resigned  
so as to Leave Board Free in  
Making New Selections.  
Working on Plans for  
Greater Institu-  
tion.

Few changes were announced in  
connection with the selection of the  
new faculty of the University College  
of Medicine, which was named at a  
joint meeting of the faculty and trust-  
ees of the college, held last night in  
the offices of Dr. Stuart McGuire, fol-  
lowing separate sessions of the two  
bodies. Judge George L. Christian  
presided at the meeting of the trust-  
ees, and Dr. McGuire at the meeting  
of the faculty.

All of the members of the old  
faculty who tendered their resigna-  
tion in order to leave the board free  
to readjust the professorships so as to  
best meet the needs of the new cur-  
riculum, which has been adopted, were  
re-elected. While few changes were  
made in the personnel, there is a re-  
arrangement of chairs which is con-  
sidered of great importance.

No other business was transacted  
at the meeting, although considerable  
time was given to the discussion of  
questions affecting the interests of the  
institution. No faculty officers were  
elected, that action having been de-  
ferred, until some future time, al-  
though Dr. McGuire, of course, will  
continue to be president.

The new faculty is given below.  
The names of the members are ar-  
ranged in the order of seniority in  
service:

Faculty of Medicine.  
George Ross, M. D., emeritus profes-  
sor of obstetrics.  
Landon B. Edwards, M. D., emeritus  
professor of clinical medicine and med-  
ical diagnosis.<